

A new name for *Senecio glandulosus* (Asteraceae)

Ian R. Thompson

School of Botany, The University of Melbourne, Victoria 3010, Australia
Email: i.thompson@unimelb.edu.au

Abstract

A new name, *Senecio campylocarpus* I.Thomps., is created to replace *Senecio glandulosus* (DC.) Sch.Bip., the latter being illegitimate because of an earlier homonym.

Taxonomy

In the recent revision of the disciform species of *Senecio* in Australia, I resurrected the name *S. glandulosus* (DC.) Sch.Bip. to apply to a taxon occurring in south-eastern Australia (Thompson 2004). This name, published in 1845, has been found to be illegitimate because four years earlier the same name was used for a species from Argentina. A new name for the Australian species is therefore required. The name *S. glandulosus* (DC.) Sch.Bip. has never been used in Australian floras; however, it was included by Belcher (1956) as a synonym of *S. quadridentatus* Labill. without reference to its illegitimacy.

Senecio campylocarpus I.Thomps., *nom. nov.*

Erechtites glandulosa DC., *Prodr.* 6: 295 (1838); *S. glandulosus* (DC.) Sch.Bip., *Flora oder Allgemeine Bot. Zeitung* 28: 498 (1845), *nom. illeg. nou* Don ex Hook. & Arn. (1841); *E. quadridentata* var. *glandulosa* (DC.) Domin, *Biblioth. Bot.* 89: 685 (1930).

Type: New South Wales, Lachlan River [‘In terris inundatis depressis ad ripas flum. Lachlan in Nova-Hollandia interiore’], *A. Cunningham 141*; *holo*: G (microfiche seen MEL).

Etymology: The epithet alludes to the curved marginal achenes (illustrated in Thompson 2004, fig. 4), that are typical of this species and appear more pronounced in this species than any other disciform species (Gk: *campylos*, curved, and *carpos*, fruit).

In ‘Selected specimens examined’ for *S. glandulosus* in Thompson (2004) two of the sub-headings were incorrect and the opportunity is taken here to correct these.

Selected specimens examined: **NEW SOUTH WALES**: Macleys Plain, *A. Cunningham 61* (MEL); McAlister Travelling Stock Reserve, c. 6.5 km SE of Laggan on Goulburn Road; headwaters of Wollondilly River, *I. Crawford 5159*, 14.xii.1998 (CANB). **AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY**: Canberra, Belconnen Naval Station, Ginninderra Creek, *I. Crawford 3271*, 27.x.1995 (CANB); Brooke’s Creek, Federal Highway, *L.G. Adams 4194*, 12.xii.1999 (CANB). **VICTORIA**: Woori Yallock–Kooweerup Road c. 3 km south of Woori Yallock, *I.R. Thompson 704*, 14.xi.2001 (AD, BRI, CANB, MEL, NSW); Barmah Regional Park, *A.C. Beaglehole 82311*, 19.xi.1985 (AD, CANB, HO, MEL); Hepburn Regional Park, *A.C. Beaglehole 70601*, 8.v.1982 (MEL); Spadonis Reserve, to immediate west of junction of Olinda Creek and Yarra River, 2.5 km WNW of Yering, *D. Frood s.n.*, 23.x.1996 (MEL); Laverton, *W.R.A. Baker*, 20.v.1905 (MEL); Rail Reserve, Herne’s Swamp, at end of access road from N, *D.E. Albrecht 5274*, 6.vi.1993 (MEL); Campaspe River, west of Redesdale, *A.C. Beaglehole 70618*, 25.iv.1982 (AD, CANB, MEL). **TASMANIA**: Near Launceston, *coll. unknown*, 21.iii.1888 (MEL); Swamp near Cressy, *J.H. Wilson*, Feb. 1943 (HO).

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Prof. Bertil Nordenstam, Department of Phanerogamic Botany, Swedish Museum of Natural History, for pointing out the illegitimacy of the name applied in my recent revision.

References

- Belcher, R.O. (1956). A revision of the genus *Erechtites* (Compositae) with inquiries into *Senecio* and *Arrhenechthites*. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* **43**, 1–85.
- Thompson, I.R. (2004). Taxonomic Studies of Australian *Senecio* (Asteraceae): 1. The disciform species. *Muelleria* **19**, 101–214.